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appetite ensues. The case is offered as showing the importance of the precise formula of suggestion, the need of special adaptability to each case and the possibility of administering food during the hypnotic condition.

ARTIGALAS et RÉMOND, *Note sur un cas d'hémorrhagies auriculaires, oculaires et palmaires, provoquées par suggestion*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 250.

The patient, Mme. F., aged 22 years, after an operation (uterine tumor) quite unexpectedly manifested hysterical symptoms. The most remarkable of these was the shedding of tears of blood. Hypnotic suggestion at first failed to stop these, while it was quite sufficient to say "you will bleed in a minute" to promote the phenomena. Again hypnotized it was suggested that she should bleed in the palm of her left hand. A bloody perspiration followed in a few minutes. Then it was suggested that the bleeding would stop at the palm and also at the eyes, and in this way she was speedily cured. The case is naturally brought into relation with the cases of stigmatisation and it is easy to see that in combination with a religious order this symptom might have been given a mystical significance.

MACDONALD, *Traumatic Hypnotism*, Science 1892 XIX 23.

The account tells of a physician who was thrown out of her cart and suffered a contusion on the right parietal protuberance over the third descending convolution. The last thing the patient remembered was calling to a man to get out of the way. The report of others shows that after the accident she said she was not hurt, washed her face and hands, gave directions and answered questions. For a moment she awakes but relapses into this condition again, delirium also ensues. Mr. MacDonald regards this as a case of traumatic hypnotism.

WRIGHT, *Traumatic Hypnotism*, Science 1892 XIX 66.

Describes the case of a boy thrown off a horse against a barn door, who thereupon arose, finished his farm duties, went to the house, took a light supper and answered questions; he seemed entirely normal except for a vacant start and an occasional senseless laugh. He went to bed and on awakening next morning was found to have no memory of anything after the accident. The author regards this as a case of spontaneous hypnotism, differing from the preceding one in that the patient does not pay any attention to the accident but goes on automatically with his routine work.

BALDWIN, *Suggestion in infancy*, Science 1891 XVII 113.

Do ideo-motor or suggestive re-actions, have any part of normal mental life or is the hypnotic sleep to which this may be affiliated essentially artificial? As a contribution to this inquiry Prof. Baldwin utilized his observations of his child during her first year. If ideo-motor suggestions are normal then early child life should present the most striking analogies to the hypnotic state in this respect. Three kinds of suggestions are distinguished: 1. physiological, 2. sensori-motor, 3. ideo-motor; this being the order in which they appear in child-life. 1. The meaning of physiological suggestion is sufficiently shown by one of the observations. For the first month or six weeks the life of the child is mainly physiological, the vacancy of consciousness as regards anything not immediately given as pleasure or pain precludes the possibility of ideal suggestion as such; no ideas in the sense of distinct memory-images are present. Yet suggestions of sleep began to tell on the child before the end of the second month.

She was put to sleep by being laid face-down and patted. This soon became not only suggestive of sleep but also an indispensable suggestion. 2. Among the sensori-motor suggestions we find various sleep suggestions, food and clothing-suggestions and suggestions of personality. For the next month there was an increasing power of the sleep suggestion just mentioned. In the mean time two nursery rhymes were added. In the third month a difference was noticed between the effect of the suggestions coming from the nurse and those from another person. In the fourth month the father succeeded with difficulty in substituting his suggestions for those of the nurse although they were imitated with the greatest care. The sleep suggestion thus depended on the personality of the nurse—the peculiar voice, touch, etc. The power of the father was gradually developed, succeeding at night better than in the day-time; darkness was thus an additional suggestion. A single flash of bright light causing a closure of the eyes was often a most powerful suggestion. At this time other persons had great difficulty in producing sleep, whereas the father succeeded in a short time. At the end of a year the child would voluntarily throw herself into position at a word and would go to sleep, if patted, in from four to ten minutes. At 16 months even when the nurse is unable to do anything with her the mere sight of the father makes her quiet and in five minutes put her to sleep. This illustrates the passage of a purely physiological suggestion into a sensory one. The sight of the rubber on the end of the food-bottle—not the bottle alone—was suggestive of movements as early as the fourth month; the touch of the bottle with the hands was not suggestive till later. At the fifth month the sight of mittens, hood and cloak caused signs of joy. (The referee has noticed a case at the same age where the sight of the mother with a bonnet on at once produces quiet when the child is restless, the restlessness returning if the mother departs; whereas the same does not occur if no bonnet is worn.) The *ideo-motor* suggestions are of two kinds: *deliberative* and *imitative*. By *deliberative* suggestion is meant a state of mind in which co-ordinate stimuli meet, affront, oppose, further, one another. A most instructive case is reported showing the conflict between the impulse to scratch and the idea of the punishment, the latter gradually overcoming the former. *Imitative* suggestion is of two kinds: simple and persistent. Illustrations of these will at once occur to the reader. In conclusion the facts of suggestion as stated from the nervous side are as follows: Physiological suggestion is the tendency of a reflex to get itself associated with and influenced by other sensory or ideal processes; sensori-motor suggestion is the tendency of all nervous re-actions to become secondary-automatic and reflex; *deliberative* suggestion is the tendency of different competing sensory processes to merge in a single motor re-action, illustrating the principles of nervous summation and arrest; persistent *imitative* suggestion is the tendency of a sensory process to maintain itself by such an adaptation of its re-actions as to transform them into new stimulations. From the side of consciousness, suggestion in general is the tendency of a sensory or ideal state to be followed by a motor state.

E. W. SCRIPTURE.

Studies in hypnotism at Brown, The Brown Magazine 1891 III 1.

In the course of some experiments on hypnotism at Brown University two cases occur that are of interest. The first shows the resistance of the subject to post-hypnotic suggestion and his way of avoiding a seemingly ridiculous action. The subject was told that on waking he should say *ee* instead of *ä*, as "feether" instead of "father." When awakened he was asked: "Is one of your parents living?" "Yes, sir." "Your mother?" "Yes, my mother and—and—" he apparently tried